

BUSINESS CARDS.

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E. R. SMITH, Attorney at Law, Coun-
sellor at Law, Office in the
Middlebury, Vt.
W. THOMAS, Teacher of Vocal
Music, Agent for Piano and Organ,
Middlebury, Vt.
J. KINGSLEY & SON, Dentists,
UP STAIRS, BREWSTER'S BLOCK,
MIDDLEBURY, Vt.
W. W. RIDER, Attorney and Coun-
sellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
266
J. A. CLARK, Attorney and Coun-
sellor at Law, Office in the
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A. P. FUPPER, Attorney and
Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in
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W. JUDD, Manufacturer and dealer
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cents. Takes for sale.
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224
E. P. RUSSELL, M. D., Physician
and Surgeon, Office in the
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M. E. HALL,
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J. JASON DAVENPORT, Fire Insur-
ance Agent, will write policies in the
Mutual and other companies represented by
J. J. Davenport, 100
Also the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New
York, Office at J. L. Fitch's store.
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Dentist, Office hours
from 12 to 2, 1 to 5 p.m.
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CABINET MAKER.
J. L. STEWART
Prepared to do all kinds of work in the
line of cabinet making, including the
repairing of all, at reasonable prices. Shop over
Martin & Langworthy's hardware store, near
the freight depot.
PERSONAL NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that all officers,
soldiers, sailors, and others, who are
entitled to a pension, and who are
entitled to an increased rate, apply
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No. 4, New Chambers St., N. Y.
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
RAYMOND, VERMONT.
ADEL E. LEAVENWORTH, A. B., Principal.
Assisted by Four Capable Graduates of the
School.
New Features for Fall Term, 1876. Capacity
of building doubled. Model and Penmanship
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Spring Term, first Tuesday in February.
Sends Catalogue Free.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
MOVING NORTH—Night express leaves
at 1:35; Branch 2:15; Middlebury 2:55;
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Matrimonial Felicity.

IN TWO PARTS.
Twas a lovely night in June,
When first they were both in tune
That, beneath a cloudless moon,
They walked together;
And they loved and laughed and smiled,
And they talked in merry mood,
About the weather.
That they walked in the gloom,
Where no prying eye might see,
And they loved and laughed and smiled,
And they talked in merry mood,
About the weather.
With each other quite content,
And on marriage bent,
They returned the way they went,
And they loved and laughed and smiled,
And they talked in merry mood,
About the weather.
Now they were a happy pair,
When they were in their prime,
And they loved and laughed and smiled,
And they talked in merry mood,
About the weather.
Now they were a happy pair,
When they were in their prime,
And they loved and laughed and smiled,
And they talked in merry mood,
About the weather.

Our Washington Letter

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1876.
Rule 77 of the House of Representa-
tives, in regard to the committee on
appropriations:
"It shall be the duty of the said
committee, within thirty days after their
appointment, at every session of Congress,
commencing on the first Monday of De-
cember, to report the general appropri-
ation bills for legislative, executive and
judicial expenses, for sundry civil ex-
penses, for consular and diplomatic ex-
penses, for the army, for the navy, for the
expenses of the Indian Department, for the
payment of invalid and other pensions,
for the support of the military academy,
for fortifications, for the service of the
Post Office Department and for mail
transportation by ocean steamers, or, in
failure thereof, by the means of such fail-
ure. And said committee shall have
leave to report said bills for reference
any day, any time in all cases where
appropriations cannot be made specific in
amount, the maximum to be expended
shall be stated, and each appropriation
bill, when reported from the committee,
shall in the concluding clause state the
sum total of all the items contained in
said bill."
The rule is imperative and mandatory
and not permissive in its wording, it says
"It shall be the duty of the committee,
etc." Over fifty days have passed since
the first Monday in December, and the
committee which is presided over by Sam.
Randall, salary grabber, reformer, etc.,
has not yet reported any of the bills re-
quired to be put before the house within
thirty days. But then reformers are
entitled to such privileges. It works this
inconvenience, that no business can be
done by either house, and it is expected
that Mr. Randall and his party intend by
their action to clog the wheels of govern-
ment, and leave the administration on the
first of July without any appropriations to
run the government on. It is well un-
derstood that the appropriation bills will
be vigorously discussed in the house, and
that the senate will not consent to any de-
duction from the estimates that will em-
barass the administration.
The tactics of Mr. Randall are to with-
hold the bills as long as possible, and thus
force the senate to agree to the amount
appropriated without discussion, so that
the bills can be passed previous to June
30. The ways and means committee can-
not determine the manner of raising the
money until they know the amount re-
quired, and the senate cannot consider the
revenue bills until the house has passed
them. Such a course is worthy of the
small brain of Randall.
Every four years this committee is re-
organized for the pending canvass, and the
Republican caucus last week appoint-
ed a committee consisting of Senators
Cragin and West, and Representatives
Whelan, of New York, Hunter, of In-
diana, Lynch, of Mississippi, Buchanan
and Page. The duty of this committee
is to select one member of Congress from
each state and territory to act as a com-
missioner to the executive committee in Wash-
ington, and the duty of this second com-
mittee is to provide documents and speak-
ers for the campaign purposes.
It is probable that Senator Howe will
be chairman of the committee, and Mr.
Ed P. Brooks, editor of the *National*
Republican, will, it is said, be appointed
secretary, in lieu of Judge Edmunds,
postmaster of this city.
Dane Rumer says that President
Grant has formally signified to leading
Republicans that he is not and will not
be a candidate before the Republican can-
vass, nor will he accept a nomination
if tendered. This will probably set the
third term speak at rest, and allow Ben-
nett of the *Herald* once more to slumber
quietly at night.
The Southern Republicans resident or
journing in the District and the South-
ern Republican members of Congress have
determined to hold a meeting, which
will be public, and at which their views
on the situation will be presented for the
consideration of the Republicans of the
country. Several addresses by the ablest
men of the party will be made.
The house committee on public lands
are considering a bill which provides for
the appointment of a commissioner of for-
estry, whose duty it shall be to assess the
amount of forest products annually
taken for consumption and exportation;
the probable supply for future wants; the
best means for renewal and preservation;
the influences of forests upon climate, and
such other matters upon this subject as
may be of interest to the country. The
measure is an important one, as it is well
known that the wholesale destruction of
our forests promises a scarcity of timber
in the near future, and has already caused
marked climatic change.
The New York *Herald*, in speaking of
the debates that have already occurred in
Congress, says that "a body like Con-
gress, never so usefully engaged as when
debating." While this sentiment is not
the popular idea on the subject it comes
very near the truth. A general mea-
sure proposed should be fully, freely and
elaborately discussed. The people of the
United States have the right to know why
their representatives favor or oppose the
adoption of any law, so that they may de-
termine whether such representatives are
acting wisely or not. On the other hand
the New York *Herald* advises the demo-
crats to refrain from speaking, and from
a partisan standpoint the *World* is right,
unless its party can bribe the tongue of
such speakers as Ben. Hill, of Georgia,
and Beverly Tucker, of Virginia.
The New York *World*, of the 24th,
reads the democratic members a long lec-
ture on their duties, and tells them that a
vote for the Centennial appropriation is a
vote to "disband the party." It alone of
all the Northern papers endorses the in-
famous harangue of Ben. Hill, in which
the North was accused of atrocities equal
to those committed at Andersonville, and
it is almost alone among Northern papers
in opposing the appropriation to make our
Centennial celebration an assured success.
Bills almost innumerable are before
Congress asking subsidies for works of
local importance, and it is feared that
some of them will pass.
The one work of great national impor-
tance, the Texas Pacific bill, asks no non-
etary aid, only a guarantee of the interest
on the bonds, which will place them at
once and be completed without delay.
The passage of this act would tend greatly

Are we Becoming a Nation of Rogues.

A LAY SERMON ON THE RECENT DISCLOSURES
AT ST. LOUIS.
The revelations in the revenue cases in
St. Louis have become positively sickening.
They weaken confidence in human
integrity. They throw a doubt over all
human professions of honor, religion and
morality. Merchants who have for a
lifetime held high commercial rank, who,
as respectable and moral citizens, have
been social exemplars and leaders in all
the political, moral and religious move-
ments to arrest crime and lead men to
better lives are found to have been par-
ticipants in these frauds and sharers in
the spoils of a plundered treasury. The
scope of these frauds is appalling. They
were not the mere vulgar offences of de-
frauding the revenue by secreting lace in
petticoats, or diamonds in a pocket, to
evade the payment of a petty
charge for duty. It was something more
than this. To carry on these frauds re-
quired, on the part of distillers and re-
finers, false book keeping, forgery of re-
turns, non payment of taxes and the in-
troduction of their whole working force
to a system of falsehood, fraud and
swindling. On the part of the gaugers
and other officials generally of their official
oaths, and a special act of perjury each
time they made an official report; it in-
volved the acceptance of special and gen-
eral bribes by all the officials involved,
from the highest to the lowest, and a
guilty knowledge of the criminal conduct
of all the accomplices—principals and
subordinates. It included the actual
commission of or criminal participation
in the crimes of official and unofficial
jury, forgery, false book keeping, bribery
and robbing of the revenue. And all
this for the meanest and most degrading
of all motives—money.
Had any man gone before the chamber
of commerce of St. Louis and proved that
twenty or thirty of the most respected
citizens of that city had been engaged
for four years in a systematic robbery of
their fellow merchants, and had resorted
to perjury, forgery and bribery to accom-
plish their ends, and had actually ob-
tained three millions of money dishonestly,
how long would the guilty have been per-
mitted to continue as members of the
chamber? How long would these men
be tolerated as merchants or as members
of society? Would they not properly
be taken to the place of all the confidence
men and swindlers who put forged notes or
checks upon the market, and swear to
falsehoods for a price or oath?
Is the offense of cheating less criminal
when committed against the government
than when some citizen is the victim? Is
perjury free from turpitude when its ob-
ject is to get money dishonestly from the
public treasury, and when it would be in-
human to obtain money from a bank or
from the treasury of the government to keep
their books falsely, that men may swindle
the nation? Is the bribery of a man who
is an officer, or a bribe for a man who
is a private citizen, less criminal? Is
dividing the proceeds of these crimes with
other men who actually commit them?
Where does society find authority for
drawing a line of distinction between
crimes against the government and crimes
against individuals? Where does society
find authority for finding a warrant in treating
the forgery of a bank note or check as a
crime of turpitude, while the forgery of
stamps, or their second or third use, en-
dows the perpetrator with the sympathy
of the public and the undiminished con-
fidence and respect of society?
One of the greatest calamities disclosed
by these exposures is the universality of
the corruption of the federal officials.
The country is largely supplied with men
who have become rich by questionable means.
Wealth seems to be recognized as a man-
ifestly sufficient to cover all dishonesty
in the manner of its acquisition. The
man who gets rich, no matter by what
means, is respected. The corrupt officer
holder assumes that his accumulations
will enable him to purchase social posi-
tions without regard to the manner of his
obtaining them. Hence official crime is
sought not for its honor, or its legitimate
salary, but for its opportunities. The
country has rejoiced at the exposure
and conviction of Tweed and his asso-
ciates. They have committed a series
of infamous crimes of the most infa-
mous character. They have robbed the
government of millions. The corrupting
influences of their crime have had a wide
extent, reaching into other cities, where
like offenses have been committed. Why
should not these men and their crimes
meet with the same general condemnation
and punishment? Why should not these
criminals be held up to the gaze of the
world as examples of infamy, as well as
the New York king, whose members have
become fugitives and outcasts?—*Chicago*
Tribune.

Bliff, the Cattle King.

A COLORADO CATTLE RANCH ONE HUNDRED
AND FIFTY-FIVE MILES LONG.
I propose to give some account of the
cattle king of the West and the "boss
ranch" of the country. The cattle king
is none other than J. W. Bliff, whose
ranch is in northern Colorado. This
ranch is 150 miles long and begins at
Julesburg on the east, and extends to
Greeley on the west. It includes bottom
and upland ranges and has several camps
or ranches. The chief ranch is nearly
south of Sidney and about forty miles
from Julesburg. At this ranch there are
houses and sheds, and some more than
two sections of land fenced in. All the
cattle bought by Mr. Bliff were turned
over to him and branded at this place.
Here are his private stock yards, with
corrals, chutes and all the necessary con-
veniences for handling cattle. It is on
the South Platte river, and of course has
fine watering facilities, while from the
bottom land adjacent plenty of hay may be
cut for the use of the horses employed in
herding. He cuts no hay for his cattle.
They live on the entire year on the
rich native grass on his range, and with
rich native grass on his range, and with
the exception of a severe winter now and
then, the percentage of loss is not very
great. Mr. Bliff is a thorough cattle man,
and from his long experience has a per-
fect knowledge of the business. He has
bought and now owns some 20,000 acres
of his present range, and will undoubtedly
purchase more land as soon as it
comes into market. He now owns 27-
000 head of cattle, and will have this
number after his sales for the present
year are completed. The number of
calves branded this year on his ranch will
be from 4,500 to 5,000 head, and his
sales of three and four-year-old steers and
fat cows the present fall will probably
amount to about the same number. He
sold his last year's calves for the sum
of \$33 per head and on his sales this year
at \$34 per head he will realize a profit
of \$1,000. He has a large number of
cows, and his calves will bring him
the sum of \$148,500. To take care of this immense herd he em-
ploys from twelve to thirty men—very
few usually in the winter and the
largest number during the "round ups"
in the spring. At the present time he
has twenty-four men employed and is
cutting off of his herd the four-year-old
steers and fat cows which he intends to
sell. While engaged at this work the
same men are gathering cows with un-
branded calves, which they put into the
corrals near by, and after the calves are
branded, they are turned loose with the
herd again. His herd is rapidly being
graded up by the introduction of thorough
Durham bulls. In addition to the
cattle raised on his ranch he deals largely
in Texas and Indian cattle, and has now
advertised for 20,000 head of Texas cat-
tle to be delivered at his ranch in July of
this year. Mr. Bliff estimates the in-
crease of cattle from his home—about 70
per cent. per year, and about equally di-
vided as to gender. His shipping points
are at Pine Bluffs and Julesburg on the
Union Pacific and at Deer Trail on the
Kansas Pacific. Last year any one could
come to the conclusion that this business
is all profit and that the expenses and
losses do not amount to much let me fur-
ther state that Mr. Bliff's policy is to
keep his expenses as low as possible, hav-
ing the keeping and safety of his cattle
constantly in view. Last year, I think
the expense of herding, etc., amounted to
less than \$15,000, and he was content to
sell his calves for \$33 per head. But the loss
from thefts and death, some years, are
heavy. The stock of 1874-75, I think,
was very severe. There were deep
snows over his range that remained on
the ground a long time, and the storms
were incessant. In the midst of these
storms Mr. Bliff visited his ranch and
found his cattle literally dying by thou-
sands. On the islands in the South
Platte river he found and drove off into
the sand hills on the south side, after
great exertion, some 2,700 head, and of
this number less than half have since been
recovered. Their bleaching bones now
whiten the plain in the vicinity where
they were frozen and starved to death,
and those that were recovered were found
in two different states and four different
territories in the Union. More than
\$21,000 were expended in trying to find
them. Nor was this all. It was impos-
sible to tell for a number of years how
much the loss had been. His books
showed nearly 5,000 head unaccounted
for. No trace of them beyond skeletons
could be found, and at last—in the
spring of 1874—I think it was—his num-
ber was charged to profit and loss, and
the books balanced for a new start.
This large number would prob-
ably have averaged at least \$20 per head
could they have been sold the fall pre-
vious, and at this rate they would have
amounted to \$100,000. I estimated his
capital in the cattle business at \$500,000,
and yet from this very nature he is
liable to lose half of it during the coming
season. Like other business ventures, if a
man goes into it of course he takes the
chances—Julesburg Letter to Omaha
Herald.

"Know Thy Opportunity."

The grim monster Death, was stealthily
approaching. I could almost feel his hot,
fiery breath upon my forehead. My faith-
less goddess, Hygieia, had utterly deserted
me. Only now and then would Morpheus
befriend me, but on this auspicious day,
he had deigned to moisten my eyelids with
soporiferous ambrosia, and I slept. As I
slept, behold, I was dreaming. I thought
that I was roaming upon foreign soil,
whither my physician had sent me to re-
cover my health. I was in a great me-
tropolis—one of the great marts of the
world. In one of my strolls I chanced to
meet a man who had in his hand a hand-
some bound volume, entitled "The People's
Common Sense Medical Adviser." The
author of the book was an agent for the
sale of the book. The title was such a
novel one that I was tempted to give the
book a casual notice. As I hastily
glanced over the pages I observed that it
contained treatises not commonly found in
medical works. But I had too many
times been hoodwinked by appearances, and
I determined that I would have nothing to
do with it. A voice within me, like a
faithful mentor, whispered, "Know thy
opportunity; in that book is thy salva-
tion." I began reasoning with myself.
Although doubtful and distrustful, yet I
was gone! I was miserable. In my
agony I awoke. Great drops of perspira-
tion were upon my brow. By my be-
side was a friend who had called during
my slumber to see me. Said my friend,
"I have brought with me a book, just
published, which I thought might interest
you." One glance at the work, and I was
assured that it was "The People's Com-
mon Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr.
R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Surely
this was the veritable book which I had
seen in my dreams. My friend loaned me
the work, and every day, as my strength
permitted, I perused its pages. Although
it contained very interesting treatises on
Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Human
Temperament, Nursing of the Sick, etc.,
yet, being an invalid, I was most inter-
ested in the subjects of Diseases and Remedies.
I believed that I had a liver affec-
tion, and yet more than one medical at-
tendant had pronounced my disease Con-
sumption, and that I would find no re-
lief until I had taken a course of au-
tumn leaves. In that book I found my
symptoms perfectly portrayed. I was then
confident that "any man who can so
truthfully depict my feelings, and appar-
ently understands my constitutional ten-
dencies, must know just what my physical
system demands. I will trust my case
to Dr. Pierce. I will take his Golden
Medical Discovery as recommended for
my disease." The result is, that after
having perseveringly followed his pre-
scribed treatment I once again enjoy the
blessings of health. Therefore, I would
say to the afflicted, "Know thy opportu-
nity," and take Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery. QUIT.

Creeping of Rails.

The "creeping" of railroad rails has
attracted some attention of late, and
while we do not attempt to explain it,
we offer the *Scientific American*, we offer a
point on the fact that, on lines running
north and south, the western rail "creeps"
faster than the eastern rail—that is, this
strange movement of the rail toward the
south is more marked in one rail than in
the other on the same track. Further-
more, it has been noticed that on such a
line the eastern rail wears out the fastest.
Both of these points, we think, can be
explained by the motion of the earth, as
it turns from the west toward the east.
Everything that has free motion is drag-
ged after the whirling globe; every wind
that blows and every tide that moves
feels the influence, and our train going
north or south are pulled over toward the
east, and naturally presses the eastern
rail more heavily. The eastern rail, be-
cause of its position, receives a weight
of "creep" more freely and quickly. It is
also noticed that the wheels that run on
the eastern rail wear out the first, and is
the true cause. The practical side of this is
that the eastern rail and wheels should be
stronger.

Punctuation.

He is an old experienced man in vice
and wickedness he is never found in op-
posing the workers of iniquity he can de-
light in the downfall of his neighbors he
never rejoices in the prosperity of his
neighboring creatures he is always pleased
when the poor are in distress he is al-
ways ready to assist in destroying the
peace and happiness of society he takes
no pleasure in serving the Lord he is un-
commonly diligent in sowing discord
among his friends and acquaintances he
takes no pride in laboring to promote the
cause of Christianity he has not been
negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize
all public teachers he made no exertions
to subvert his evil passions he strives
to build up Satan's kingdom he lends
no aid for the support of the gospel
among the heathen he contributes lar-
gely to the friends of the evil adversary he
pays no attention to good advice he gives
great heed to the Devil he will never go
to heaven he will go where he will re-
ceive his recompense of reward. Read-
er, which is your character?

PERSONAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all officers,
soldiers, sailors, and others, who are
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FARM FOR SALE.

Farm for sale containing two hundred and
fifty acres, well watered, a dairy of about
fifty cows, with plenty of good
grain land, will help feed many of the
farms in the area. The farm lies on the
New Haven road and is a very desirable
location for a farm. The owner is a
farmer and has a good reputation as a
farmer. There is a thousand dollars worth of
cattle and hogs on the farm. This will be
sold with the farm sixty head of cattle, if wanted.
All will be sold at a bargain, and the owner
will be glad to receive cash for the farm.
T. M. STURTEVANT,
New Haven, Vt., Nov. 22, 1875.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

At the old stand of W. C. Langworthy, can be
found at all times a large and choice assortment
of furniture, which will be sold.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

Furniture repaired, looking-glass cases rest-
ed in old frame, canvas chairs reupholstered, and ex-
travaganza parlor furniture.
Repairs done at short notice,
And on the most reasonable terms.
W. C. LANGWORTHY, per Son,
Middlebury, Jan. 1, 1876.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Whereas my wife, Malvina Morgan, has left
my bed and board without any just cause or per-
mission, I hereby forbid all persons from harbor-
ing or treating her as my servant or as a child, pay-
ing no debt for her contracting after this date.
JERRY MORGAN,
Middlebury, Vt., Jan. 27, 1876.

WANTED.

Parties, ladies or gentle, to sell good
books. Address—P. O. Box 238, Middlebury,
Vt.

Religious.

The intimacy between one who
belle has to bear. I never knew a
man feeling to come from it, or any honest
friendship, made by it. It only en-
doses men and ruins them.—[*Herald*.]

Why She Refused.

You say you went to a party last night,
and you saw Mrs. Smith, an old friend,
whom you had not seen since she was
your sister went to school together. You
had a very pleasant talk until supper,
when you gave her your arm and took her
to supper. When some one came along
with a glass of wine on a waiter
and offered her a glass, you saw her
shudder as she said "No!" and you won-
dered why Mrs. Smith, who didn't use to
be particular about things, not only
refused, but shuddered when she said "No."
You cannot tell why? I can tell you
why. You went on with your talk, and
had a little flirtation, did you? I won't
say you didn't. She was very gay, and
seemed very glad to forget herself, did
she? Very well; I am glad you gave
her that hour of the evening. I can tell
you when she was at the party was
over. She went home—the lady who
from the party. She said it was late,
for her husband had not come home.
She sat and read for an hour, and her
husband did not come. She wrote for an
hour, and he did not come. She sat at
the piano an hour, but he did not come.
At length, between three and four o'clock,
there was a noise at the door. She went
to the door and two policemen held him
in their arms. She knows them both
well by this time. It happens so often
that she knows every policeman on the
beat. They bade her good night. She
brought him in. She had looked her
children's room that he might not abuse
them. She took the abuse as he flung
himself on the bed. She dragged off his
stockings and coat and said there would
be should fall into his stupid sleep. She
was the woman who refused the glass of
wine with a shudder. You did not know
the story. You thought she was gay
and bright. I know her story, because
I am her minister. They have a sort of
skelton in the closet, which we are per-
mitted to see, and you are not. And
when we see that skelton, do you won-
der that we sometimes say pretty sharp
things about moderate drinking, and the
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